besiegers, which are executed under a most heavy fire within a very short range of the fortifications, and must occasion them great loss.

Already, to exade loss, the enemy has only occupied the french abandoned by us on the 1st of May by a small number of rith men, and has not erected any works there. As regards his fire it is directed chiefly against the Flagstaff and Central bastions, and against the Schwartz redoubt, situate between the two inter, as also against the Schwartz nedoubt, situate between the two inter, as also against the Schwartz nedoubt, situate between the two inter, as also against the Schwartz nedoubt, situate between the two inter,

but does not do us much harm.
To the above Prince Gorchakoff adds the following

To the above Prince Gorchakoff adds the following details:

On the 20th of April, at 2:30 P. M., we twice attempted to smoke out the enemy in the entounoir to the left of the Flagstaff bastion. The effect of the explosion was so great that from the fortress men were seen blown up into the air.

In the night botween the 20th of April and 1st of May, having driven back a detachment of the enemy which had left the trenches to storm our approaches, we made a small sortic in the direction of the entonoirs of the enemy, situate in front of the Flagstaff bastion to attract considerable forces to that point, where five mines were ready for firing; the operation was attended with complete success, the works of the beniegers were destroyed, and after the second explosion the cries of the wounded were heard in the second entonoin.

On the 1st of May, at 10:30 P. M., the enemy hav-On the 1st of May, at 10:30 P. M., the enemy having essembled nearly 10 000 men, left the tronches, preceded by about 600 volunteers, and with hurreha threw themselves upon the lodgments in front of the Central bastion. Despite a heavy five of maskery and a charge with the bayone: by two battations of the Ouglifich Chasseurs, the enemy occupied the lodgments, and then advanced against the Schwartz redents, hat were stopped by a neavy five of grape. At day break the enemy returned to the trenches, leaving only a few volunteers and riflemen in the lodgments they had taken possession of.

The loss of the assailants must have been very considerable, for according to the statements of prisoners

siderable, for according to the statements of prisoners their reserves came up within range of the grape of our cannon; the treuches were full of corpses of the

On the 2d of May at 11 A.M. we fired two mines, the explosion of which destroyed the works of the ba-singers meant to crown the cutomoirs in front of the

explosion of which destroyed the works of the basicgers meant to crown the catomoirs in front of the Flagsteff basion.

To make certain of the number of men the enemy had placed in the trenches evaceasted by us on the 1st of May, we made a strong reconnaisance at 3 P. M.; 180 volunteers, supported by a battailon of the Kojyvan Chasseurs and by a battailon of the Wladimr Regiment, occupied the trench nearest to us, and compelled the French to leave it. The reconnaisance made us aware that the advanced trench was occupied by a considerable force of the enemy, and consequently the volunteers were recalled.

Our losses in the combat on the night between the 1st and 2d of May consisted in one superior officer, nine subaltern officers, and 283 men killed; two superior officers, 13 subalterns, and 340 men wounded.

On the 3d of May a movement was visible in the enemy's ficet. At 6 A. M. different vessels approached Balaklava; troops were embarked and horses put on board two of the vessels. At 6 in the evening all the steamers got up their steam, and about 7 the vessels with the troops cumbarked stood out to sea in a west north westerly direction.

In the night between the 3d and 4th of May the enemy made no further attempts against the Contral and Flagstaff bastions. On our side we constructed four new batteries on that space; the ramparts of the old works were strengthened, and on some points hightened. The mining works were actively continued; nowhere could we hear the enemy at work in the mines.

ned; nowhere could we hear the enemy at work in on the 5th of May, at 1 P. M., some well-directed

On the 5th of May, at 1 P. M., some well-directed shells blew up two powder-magazines in the French eight-gun battery established opposite the Central bastion. The fire of the battery was silenced.

In the night between the 5th and 6th of May we made two successful little sorties in front of the Redan. We took an English officer and three men prisoners. On the 6th of May at 8:30 A. M., the fire of a battery near the Flagstaff basion caused a violent explosion in the enemy's battery; the commotion it created was very great; some of the men were hurled out of the battery, and beams and stones thrown up into the oir.

into the sir.

Altogether, during the period from the 30th of April to the 6th of May, our loss was much less than during the first days of the bombardment; but we have to deplore the loss of some very distinguished officers.

Nothing of importance has occurred on other points

A REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Correspondence of The London Moraing Herald.

Before Sevastorol, May 10.—We have had ouduliness emissesed by a brick sortic which was made against the left attack last night. As usual the enemy mot with a seyere repulse. The trench guard was mounted at the usual hour yesterday evoning. Near the left attack a working party accompanied, part for the purpose of preparing the zig-zags and part for the new advanced work which is now nearly completed. Beyond an occasional shot or shell Sevastopol was remarkably quiet, and the officers in command congraculated themselves on the prospect of advancing the work without molestation. After dark however appearances altered much. The weather which had been fine during the day became quite tempestuous, the wind blew half a gale; it was pitchy dark, with blinding showers of ram; in fact a sortic night beyond all doubt. Correspondence of The London Morning Herald.

To guard against surprise our sentries were advanced

To guard against surprise our sentries were advanced beyond the customary posts, the supporting parties cautioned to be on the alert, and every necessary disposition made to meet and repuise an attack.

Eleven and twelve o'clock came and passed perfectly quiet—in fact the quietness about Sevastopol was the most suspicious symptom, and but for that the witching hour when the enemy generally make their attacks would have been thought past.

At 1 o cock the weather seemed doing its work. Nothing could be seen for the rain and darkness, and nothing could be seen for the rain and darkness, and nothing could be heard for the howing of the wind. Suddenly both wind and rain ceased; but the darkness was still intense. One of the out-sentries thought he heard something unusual in the direction of the Redan and instead of rushing in, with or without fixing his musket, as our sentries too frequently do, he with the utmost coolness and judgment tried to discover the cause before giving an alarm. He communicated his suspicus to two other sentries who were stationed here, and after a short deliberation they all advanced in the direction of the noise, creeping cutiously along the ground. As they approached the Russian works the noise as of many men moving about though not advancing was distinctly heard. The steps appeared to be about 100 yards off, but it was impossible to distinguish anything. Suddenly the sound ceased. The three sentries were in doubt what to do, but eventually one of them returned to the advanced work to rejort what they had heard, and alarm the covering party.

The instant the sentry had made his statement the

The instant the sentry had made his statement the The instant the sentry had made his statement the trench-guard was aroused; the men formed up in strict shence; the weapons were looked to, and each detachment under the command of its officers proceeded to its suppointed post. Orders were issued that noise were to the until the general command was given.

Col. L. Yes of the 7th was field-officer in command the processory. A Brigadjer General was in com-

col. L. Yes of the 7th was field-officer in command of the whole party. A Brigadier-General was in command-in-clair of all the troops in the treaches, but he was stationed with the reserve. Meantime the two scatters who had remained in advance waited quietly for some further indication of the enemy's presence. After about a quarter of an hour's anxions expectation it is head of a body of men advancing quickly and cautiously was distinctly heard. One of the sentress instantly returned to report it; the other remained at his post until the enemy were within forty yards of where he lay. He then began retreating, keeping close to the ground, neither going on too fast nor sufficing the earny to overtake him. When within a store's throw of our trenches the Russians stepped; our sentry quietly entered our works and pointed out their precise position. All our troops preserved a surfer silence, and so quiet were the enemy that it was almost impossible to say that they had not allered their plan and proceeded in another direction. A few minutes passed in this manner, and then in an instant 50 store were fired into our lines at a distance of few minutes passed in this manner, and then in an in-stant 50 sl ofs were fired into our lines at a distance of six feet. It seems that when the Russians halted they lay down on their belifies and crawfed forward unob-served until within a musket's length of our trenches, when a number of them fired and sprang upon their feet. Our men were in no way taken by surprise. Their positions were already assigned and they lay so close under cover that only two men were struck by the enemy's volley—one man killed on the spot, an-other dangerously wounded. The Russians who had first rises under an attempt to rush into the work under the enemy's voiley—one man killed on the spot, another dangerously wounded. The Russians who had
first risen made an attempt to rush into the work under
cover of their fire, which they believed had taken us
entirely by surprise; but nearly all who tried were
shot or bayoneted. The rest of the party, which now
seemed about 1,000 strong, commenced a heavy fire,
but it was totally inefficient against our troops, who
were sheltered by the breastwork. Our fire on the
contrary, was cool and well sustained, and at the short
distance told with murierous effect on the crowds of
Russians. They fell on all sides, while we scarcely

lost a man. After a few minutes the enemy became confused and fell back in disorder. It appears however to have been only a momentary panie, as, after retreating a short distance, during the whole time of which they were skirnishing, they returned to the charge, and with the utmost coolness and daring moving more to the left, tried to storm the breastwork at another point. In this they were as unsuccessful as in their first attempt. The troops reserved their fire until the Russians closed, and giving one tremendous volley prepared to receive those who might strive to cross the breastwork with the bayonet. But so severe was the effect of their volley that the enemy seemed paralyzed. Their officers tried to lead them up, but the men though they fired fast seemed disinclined to follow. They were wavering fast when a second force of Russians, about 500 strong, came upon the field. The reenforcement made no fresh effort to force our trenches, contenting themselves with skirmishing to cover the retreat of the attacking party. The English never quitted their breastwork, but fired with deadly accuracy into the enemy, who were trying to removed their killed and wounded. While effecting this they suffered a severe loss from our fire, which from our sheltered position they were quite unable to return, at least with any effect. After about a quarter of an hour's skirkmishing in this manner, the enemy fell back and got under cover of the Redan.

As usual, the instant the attack was repulsed and the Russians clear off, their batteries opened fire upon the portion of our lines on which the sorties had been made. They poured in regular volleys of round shot, grape and shell. The heavy dark sky which lowered over everything seemed a perfect aurora borealis with the incessant flaches of the guns. This retaliation was fully expected, and all our troops lay down until the iron hall had passed. Only one man was killed by a round elot. None others were even wounded. In about half an hour the cannounde ceased, and except an occasiona lost a man. After a few minutes the enemy became confused and fell back in disorder. It appears how

riflemen issued from the Redon and tried to annoy the troops engaged in cosmicting our advanced trench. After about half an hour's contest—a contest which never rose higher than a dropping fire of musketry—the Russians retreated. After their retreat the Redon opened with shell and round shot, and maintained such a heavy fire that our working parties were compelled to desist from their labor and retire under the cover of our works. For the rest of the night they were unable to continue the trench. We lost, I am informed, twelve men killed and wounded—four killed and eight wounded. Five of the latter were wounded severely, either by round shot or splinters of shell. No officer was hurt. Beyond this cannonade there is nothing in the way of lighting to report. The Russians are strengthening their batteries, which we are getting up guns and ammunition to destroy. This, though a very concise summary of what the Allies and Russians are doing just now, I think is all that is to be told.

AUSTRALIA.

We have advices from Australia to March 10. From The Melbourne Argus summary of that date we take the following paragraphs:

the following paragraphs:

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.—Our readers are aware that steam communication with England has for the present been suspended, and that the Australian Colonics are now entirely dependent on sailing vessels for the important service of the transmission of the mails. It is fortunate that within the last few years the solence of navigation and the art of ship-building have made such progress that sailing vessels at present maintain an almost successful competition with their steam rivels; and now that we shall be compelled to send our mails by the former the regret at the change is greatly diminished by the circumstance that the spirited ship-owners of Great Britain have established a number of lines of clipper ships, which for size, accommodation, speed and beauty are altogether unequaled.

From the reports of gentlemen who have recently From the reports of gentlemen who have recently visited our agricultural districts we learn that since the gold discoveries the farmers directed their principal attention to the production of hay; but this year a much greater proportional breadth will be sown in wheat. Considerable progress has likewise been made in some districts in the erection of flour mills. Hitherto the greatest difficulty in the progress of agriculture has been the expense of fencing. In this view the recent reduction in wages will be of great importance; and in such respect the prospects of agriculture are at this moment better than at any time since the discovery of gold.

Gold.—Since our last summary the following are the quantities in onness of wald down.

Gold.—Since our last summary the following at the quantities in ounces of gold dust by the Govern

| 1855. Weeks ending | Mt. Alex- ander, Berd go, Tarren- gower, | Balloarat. | Отопа | Goul- burn and M I- vor. | Avoes | Marybor- | Total. |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| January | | 10,185 8,404 | - | 220 | | 2701 | |
| February 3 February 10 | | 10,002 | OPE | - | | 2487 | 27,563 |
| February 17 | 13,711 | 7,776 | | 311 | 987 | 3237 | 32,33) |
| February24 | | 3,528 | | 77 | | 2393 | |
| March 2 | 13,672 | 200,0 | 35.40 | 182 | 37 | 2514 | 11.2 2 |

ounces with those received and shipped during the fi

1854.

Two first Two fi

vorably and several hundreds of men are reported to

in the bed of the 1 arra 1 arra, are still spoken of lavorably and several hundreds of men are reported to
be at work there.

The western gold-fields continue to yield as much
as ever, in fact more, as there is a very large quantity
of gold not shown in the escort returns which is brought
down by private hand from the various western fields
where no escort is yet established. Among these may
be mentioned Wardy Yallock, Smythe's Creek, Mount
William, and many localities between the latter Mount
and Ballaarat. Ballaarat still maintains its position as
the leading and most permanent gold-field, but digging
is here not on the whole so profitable as on the other
fields round it. It assumes now more the appearance
of a lottery than of a sure reward for labor. The depth
to which it is necessary to siok, and the expense attending the sinking, make the Ballaarat field the resort
only of moneyed diggers or "shepherds;" while the
new arrivals and men out of funds betake themselves
to surfacing on more shallow digging than that of Ballaarat.

From Mount William the accounts are more satisfac

From Mount William the accounts are more satisfactory than benetofore, and there is no denying the fact that large quantities of gold continue to acrive in Geology by private hand from this and other fields of minor importance. The diggings at Maryborough and Avoca have rather fallen off during the last three monliss. This may safely be attributed to the late excessive drouth having completely put a stop to all surface digging except in the neighborhood of a good supply of water. These diggings will, however, be worked with profit and advantage as soon as the winter rains have replenished the creeks. At Creswick's Creek a large quantity of gold continues to be produced, and a line or lead has lately been struck upon there similar to those of Ballaarat. Machinery, strange to say, is scarcely yet thought of, notwithstanding the many inducements offered by nature and the richness of the auriferous rocks for its introduction.

BUSINESS IN GERLONG.—Trade continues dull in Geology notwithstanding a favorable reaction in business matters in Melbourne and at the gold-fields. But although business is not very brisk there is more confidence existing than of late. The rapid rise and growing extent of the new township of Ballaarat on the diggings of the same name has injured the retail trade of this town to some considerable extent. The large number of retail traders now established on that township have fairly usurped the retail trade that formerly was carried on here. The Banks having become purchasers of gold at Ballaarat and given the hignest price for it induces the digger of course to sell on the spot, and the competition in trade provides him with supplies as cheaply as he could take them up from this himself. Business generally is looking better and a bustling season next Spring is looked forward to with confidence.

Our Social Condition.—The melancholy events

OUR SOCIAL CONDITION.—The melancholy events which occurred in Ballaarat in the beginning of De-cember last have exercised an influence on our social progress of a very unfavorable kind. These events will be known to the people of England before this reaches them, and the anticipation will have been formed that occurrences so inconsistent with the usual course of England and her Colonies are calculated to impece the progress of Victoria if not to arrest it for a time, or throw her people back altogether. Those who are least acquainted with the semi military Government to which the population of the various gol'-leils has been subjected, and who have been accustomed to regard the complaints, remonstrances and protests to which they have successively given utterance as highly colored and exagerated, as being but a more emphasic expression of that tendency to grumble which is the characteristic of Englishmen, will find reason to review their og inion as they peruse these records. Those who most decidedly blame the conduct of the actual insurgents and ascribe their procedure to the influence of "foreign anarchists," will yet acknowledge that there must have been something seriously wrong on the part of the local administration before the nine-tenths of the people of Ballanara who took no active part in the insurrection would have stood idly by while the plans of the others were matured.

In the towns of Melbourne and Geoloog the disposition to regard the question at issue between the Camp at Ballanart and the diggers there as being virtually the decision of the point of difference between the people and their military rulers, was as strong as that displayed at the gold-fields and pohaps stronger. A very large portion of the inhabitants of these towns had been themselves diggers, and that at a time when the laws in force in the mining districts were administrated even more offensively than they have been receasily. Those who had not been diggers were brought daily into contact with those who had, and adopted their opinions. This state of feeling was clearly understood by ambitious demagogues who sedulously fauned the general discontent into a flame. Public meetings were the order of the day. The man who could use the most violent language and thereby give to the

Popular.
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND .- The

ble sensation of power, was for the time the most popular.

Steam Communication with England.—The suspension of steam communication, both via India and the Cape of Good Hope, is an event which has created a very suppleasant sensation throughout the whole of the Australian Colonies. Our own opinion, and we believe it is that of the majority of intelligent men throughout the colonies, is, that the occurrence, especially the suddenress of it, display a want of statesmanship on the part of the Ministers of the British Crown. They are at war certainly. Many sacrifices will be required, and many deficiencies will be overlooked; but that they should, without the smallest notice to the parties interested, allow a company under contract, on the miserable pretence that they had lost money, to forfeit a solemn engagement, from which the British Government by postages derived a large pecuniary benefit, and thereby deprive the British people of rapid and regular communication with their most important colonies, is a transaction utterly disgraceful to the whole of the parties concerned. How different from the conduct of the statesmen of Rome, who, with Hannicul at their gates, sent a reenforcement to their army in Spain. It is alleged that it was all owing to the war. It was no such thing. The Peninsular and Oriental Company could, with the greatest case, fulfill all the transport service in the Mediterranean required by the Government from them, and, at the same time, accomplish all the Indian and Australian services. It was a mean, unbusinesslike and unstatesmanlike measure, a sworthy of a great company and of a powerful Government.

Various schemes have been proposed for supplying the deficiency—for, with all respect to the ocean clippers, it is a deficiency. We aim at regular monthly or fortnightly communication, in 45 to 50 days, and this the clippers cannot give us. Mr. Gabrielli has proposed an excellent scheme via India to King Goorge's Sound; but it must be carried on through the agency of the P. and O. Company, Pro

VENEZUELA.

By the brig Cuba, arrived yesterday from Laguayra, we have received advices up to May 25. We learn that all was quiet; though appreheasions were entertained by the Government that an invasion of the province of Maracaibo by New-Grenada might occur, and troops were pressed into the service to protect the province in case of any outbroak. The country was sunk into a deplorable state of bankruptey by the iate Administration under its imbecile President, bat the present ministry seems determined to extricate the country from its present difficulties.

The American Minister, the Hon. Charles Evaxs, is

proceeding satisfactorily in the duties of the Legation. His duties are likely to be arduous for some time to come in the presecuting of American claims for spoila-

tions and other causes.

The Congress had adjourned without adopting any important measures, except the confiding on the Presi-

dent Dictation Powers.

American produce was in abundance, and country produce scarce and high. Five Spanish vessels arrived in the month of May from Spain with flour. Thus Spain is competing with the American farmers in their great staple, and the flour was reduced \$2 per

Col. Dias, Chief of the Venezuelean Navy, came passenger in the brig Cuba, as a Commissioner from his Government to settle the Guano question and the Isle of Aves. Fifty men had been pressed into the service, and were to have sailed in a man-of-war on the 26th for the Isle of Aves, as an additional force to protect the Island. Venezuela claims this valuable island by right of conquest from the original inhabitants, the birds; and having planted their standard upon its soil in spite of the Yankees, who were so exious to rob the birds of their previous deposits, that they omitted to plant the stripes and stars in the name of their Government. Col. Dias will proceed to Washington with a view to the recognition of this newly acquired territory.

TRIAL OF MAYOR DOW.

The trial of Mr. Dow on a charge of keeping intoxicating liquors contrary to the Liquor Law of March 16, 1855, took place before Judge Carter, Police Magistrate in Portland, on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The Hon. William P. Fessenden appeared as conusel for Mr. Dow, and the Hon. Nathan Clifford for the Government. .

The first witness for the prosecution was Deputy Marshal Ring, who testified to serving the warrant of seizure; the fiquors were brandy, gin and wine; there were two lots, the first were marked " Portland Agency, 'Portland, Me."; the second was in casks, 23 in num ber, of 35 or 36 gallens each, with one large cask of 60 gallens; some of these casks had marks on them, others had not; of the marks two of them were " To Sam-"nel H. Sawyer," two to "S. H. S.," and two or three so indistinct as not to be legible; the crowd began assem bling round the City-Hall within an hour after he took possession of the liquer; he received the warrant between 3 and 4 o'clock, but did not serve it till between 5 and 6; the reason he did not do it before was, that being a new officer, he had doubts about seizing the liquors, not seeing Mr. Dow's name on them. Ald. Ring, the next witness, testified that at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening last, while deliberating about an agency, he asked the Mayor how these liquors came here. The Mayor replied: "I ordered them," or words to that effect. The Mayor was then asked By what authority he obtained them?" He replied, "By no authority," saying "there was an agent from New-York recommended to him who said he had pure liquors, and he (the Mayor) told him to send them-there were \$1,600 worth." Witness, addressing the Mayor, said: "You obtained them upon your own book ?" The reply was: "I suppose so." Witness asked if the Mayor thought he had made a good speculation out of it. The Mayor replied that he "thought so," or "did not know but he should." Witness asked "why the liquors were not seized." The Mayor said "they were seized, every bit of them, and carried up to the City Hall as soon as they arrived."

Wm. Boyd, the City Clerk, produced his book of records, from which the following documents were

May 3, 1855. -On motion of Alderman Thomas,

Ordered, That the Mayor and Aldermen be authorized and empowered to use the shop under the City Hall, now occupied by Hessen. White & Builer, for the assemmatation of a City Agency for the sale of alcoholic liquers for medicinal and me-chanical purposes in accordance with isw.

At the same meeting the following order was passed:

Mr. Dow. The person from whom the liquors were ob-tained was J. Bramson, and they were ordered at the Mayer's Office. The Mayor, however, did not sign the order. No other person was present but the Mayor, Mr. Bramson and himself, and all the conversation in relation to the purchase took place at that time.

Ald. Ring, being recalled, stated that so far as he was concerned the conversation with the Mayor was serious, as he wished to know what had been done; he had been absent one evening; he had the impression that the Mayor and Ald. Carleton were acting without authority; he did not suppose the Mayor was jesting in speaking of the good speculation, though there was a good deal of joking during the evening. Counsel for defense then put in the vote of the Board of Aldermen June 2, 1855, ratifying the doings of the Mayor and Aldermen Brooks and Carleton, in the ordering of the liquors. The testimony then being all in, the Court adjourned to the next day to hearthe arguments

Correspondence of The Boston Times.

PONTLAND, Wednesday, June 6, 1855.

But few persons were present at the City Hall at 9 o'clock this morning, the interest as well as excitement having died away, but toward moon it had become pretty well failed. About 91 Mr. Pesseaden, on the part of the defense, commenced his argument. He remarked that he should not have offered any ovidence at all, had it not been a duty to the community rather than a necessity for his client, owing to the excitement prevailing. He then proceeded to vindicare the public and private character of Mr. Dow, after which he reviewed the testimony at longth, tending to show that there was no proof that the liquous were in the possession of the Mayor, or that there was any intent to violate the law. The liquous were or level by Mr. Dow, in connection with the Addernen efficially, by authority of a vote of the Board, in conformity with the 31st section of the statute, which direct the Hayor and Board of Aldermen in cities, and Selectmen in towns to purchase liquous for purposes of lawfal sales. towns to purchase liquors for purposes of lawful sale by the appropriate agents. It's argument occupied about one hour.

by the appropriate agents. His argument occupied about one hour.

The Hon Nathan Clifford on the part of the Government followed. That the liquors were ardered by Mr. Dow and that they are now in the city, noither the proof or the argument endeavored to deay. As to the question of an agency, there can be none till an agent is appointed in Portland when the liquor was ordered, therefore the liquors come to the person who ordered them, however they may be hilled to the "Portland Agency." The order was given by Mr. Dow, the original memorandum is still in his possession, and therefore he is the purchaser, for he has no authority to purchase for the city until the agent is appointed, and such was not the case at this time.

The Court reviewed the evidence and the arguments. is time. The Court reviewed the evidence and the arguments.

The Court reviewed the evidence and the arguments. The law made no special provision as to whether the purchase of liquors for an agency should be made either before or after the establishment of such, and the inference was that Mr. Dow was acting legally, as well as the rest of the Committee. The Court could infer no intent on the part of the defendant to sell the liquor litegally, but that it was ordered for the use of the City Agency. Mr. Dow was therefore ordered to be discharged, and the liquors restored to the care of the City Agent. Applause followed the decision, and the assembly then quietly dispersed.

AN M. C. IN TROUBLE.

From The Evening Post. CONSEQUENCES OF KISSING OTHER MEN'S

TRIAL OF WM. W. VALK, FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY-VERDICT OF GUILTY. QUEENS COUNTY SESSIONS-HEMPSTEAD, June 5 Before Monnis Fosbick, County Judge; GEO. H. HORSEFIELD

and J. R. Morres, Justices of Sessions.

The trial of Dr. Vaik, K. N. Member of Congress from the First District, for assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Mary Penfold, was commenced at the Court-House this morning. The Court-House was crowded during the day by friends of both parties, and crowded during the day by friends of both parties, and others interested in the suit. The prosecution was conducted by W. H. Onderdonk, District-Attorney, assisted by Wessel J. Smith, J. G. Lambe son, and J. W. Nye, counsel for defendant. The following jury were impanneled: Isaac De Mott, Peter H. Layson, Jackson Robbies, William Phillips, Daniel K. Young, Jacob Mott, Aaron F. Howard, Noah Jackson, John B. Burnett, Reuben Pine, J. C. Handrickson, A. Miller.

B. Burnett, Reuben Pine, J. C. Hendrickson, A. Miller.

The case was opened by W. H. Onderdonk, District-Attorney, who briefly explained the circumstances of the case. The assault was alleged to consist in the plaintiff's kissing Mrs. Penfold without her knowledge or consent. The parties were both in court and were the objects of general attention. Mrs. Penfold, an attractive-looking lady of about 25 years, was accompanied by her husband. The legislavice Lothario, Dr. Velk, who is a member of Congress elect, and a leading physician in the town of Flushing, is a fine-looking man, standing about 6 feet inches in his stockings, and does not look like a person accustomed to have his salutations resented by his fair patients. He has a high, bold forchesal, rather handsome features, and sports a mustache and imperial. He was carefully not to say elegantly dressed. It was his weakness, like Byron's, to hate his neighbor and to love his neighbor's wife.

and to love his neighbor's wife.

HENSY ALLES'S TESTIMOST.

The first witness for the prosecution was Henry Allen, a boy in the employment of Mr. Penfold. His evidence merely went to prove the fact of Dr. Valk's visit to the house at the time and in the manner so forth in the indictment. His statements were clear and to the point, and appeared to be sufficiently conclusive.

Mary Penfold the fair sufferer, was next called to the stand and, being sworn, deposed as follows:

THE TESTIMONY OF MES. PENFOLD. The Testimony of Mrs. Prescious:

I live in Flushing; I am the wife of Adam J. Penfold; my husband's store is on the corner of Lawrence, near Bridge-st.; I know Dr. Valk slightly; saw him on the 15th of December last; he came to my house between 12 and 1 o'clock; I was in my bedroom, which fronts on Lawrence-st.; no one was in the house but mysel; when he came in the outside door was open; I beard no knock; a noise in the front room was the first intimation I received of any one having entered; when I came into the room I saw Dr. Valk standing there: I asked him his business; he sail, "Oh, nothing," in a very indifferent manner; I sat down on the sofa; as I sat down he came up to me and took hold of my shoulders with both hands and kissed me; I tried to get up then and he kept me down; he still had hold of me by the shoulders, I then got away from him and was going out of doors; he again caught hold of me, when I caught up a broom and knocked his hat off; I told him if he did not go away I would alarm the neighbors. I got away from him theo, and as I was going out he caught me by the dress and his hat off; I told him if he did not go away I would alarm the neighbors; I got away from him then, and as I was going out he caught me by the dress and pulled me back into the front roam; I got away from him again and ran out into the hall, where he followed me; I told him I should tell my husband, and he asked me not to tell him—that if I would not he would never come there again; he then left and went out of the house; when I told him I would alarm the teighbors, he said I need not call Mr. Penfold, for he was not in the shop, but in the billiard-room; he said he had left plimentary dinner.

him there; I told my husband when he came home to

Cordered, That the Mayor and Aldermes be authorized and by J. W. Nec. 1982.

At the same meeting the following order was passed:

CITI OF PORTLASH.

IN BOARD Willise and Aldermes and Resolution of a strength of the least in a secondary with law.

Committee to arrange for the establishment of a City Agency for the leasth as of committee to arrange for the seablishment of a City Agency for the leasth as of sportions fluors, whose A. for median and meeting the following order was passed:

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Consisting the following order was

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 6, 1855. Wednesday Morning, June 6, 1855.

The Court opened this morning at 9 o do k and was numerously attended, although not so crowded as vesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Penfold were not present. The defendant occupied his usual place. J. G. Lamberson opened for the defense, and introduced Mr. Edgar M. Griswold, who said:

I reside in Flushing; I have lived there over six years; I have known Mr. Penfold by sight many years; just previous to the occurrence Mrs. Penfold made a somewhat similar accossition against me, having falsely accused me of insulting her in the street. [This point was objected to, overruled and exception taken.]

James M. Lowerre, Wilson Lawrence and others were afterward placed upon the witness stand but noth-

James M. Lowerre, Wilson Lawrence and others were afterward placed upon the witness stand but nothing of importance bearing upon the case was elicited. J. W. Nye, Esq., in his summing up treated the suit as a species of conspiracy. Dr. Valk and Mr. Penfold having quarrelied on political matters, Penfold assaulted the dector and beat him severely. A suit was then brought by Mr. Valk against Penfold, who in return as it is alleged trumped up this charge of assault and battery against the dector in justification of his attack. The counsel discoursed long and eloquently on the subject, commenting upon the discrepancies in the lady's testimony, which he likened to a losf of Graham hrend—the flour being on his side of the case when sifted and the bran on the other.

Wessel Smith, Esq., succeeded, and on the part of the prosecucion occupied two hours or more in samming up. A brief charge was then made by the Judge, and the Jury retired. At the end of about five minutes they returned with a verticit of guilty. Sentence was, however, suspended to the ensaing term in order to give the counsel for defence time to prepare a bill of exceptions.

A COUNTRYMAN ASSAULTED AND ROB-BED OF SEVENTY DOLLARS.

A women named Duffey, a widow keeping a sailor's boarding-house at No. 42 James-st., and John Ryan and James Harding were yesterday afternoon arrested by officers Primrose and Leary of the Seventh Ward Police, charged with having assaulted and robbed a man named Peter Bagley of a pocket-book containing \$70 in bank-bills. Mr. Bagley, who it seems is a resident of Biair Co., Penn., had just arrived in this City on Wednesday evening and took lodgings at the house of the accused. Some time after becoming an inmate of the house Bagley, with the other boarders, became jelly over sundry mugs of hot rum, and at a late hour he got into a dispute with all of the defendants, when, as he alleges, Ryan struck him with his fist, knocking him down. Ryan then seized him by the thront, when Harding held his hands while Mrs. Duffey thrust her hands into and abstracted the pocket book and contents from his pockets. He alieges that he called for help but without avail, and he was cast headlong into the street, penniless and in a strange city. Mr. Bagley described his money and told a very plausible story throughout. The accused were taken before Justice Connolly at the Tombs and committed to await an examination. The complainant's wallet, minus the money, was subsequently found by the officers

CITY ITEMS

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.-The Concert of the La Grange Troupe was poorly attended last night, owing to the storm. There were several encores however. See advertisement for the Opera of Norms which will be given at the Academy to-night, and will close the engagement, as the Company goes to Boston to play next week.

Niblo's. - Miss Louisa Pyne continues to delight her auditories with her varied repertory of vocal characters. She is the best English vocalist on the boardsa brilliant artist in a word, and generously gifted in

T. e benefit last avening to Mr. B. C. Hann, doorkeeper at Burton's Theater, was an unu-ually successful one. The house was filled notwithstanding the rain, and many who had purchased tickets were prevented by the weather from atlending.

GRAND LODGE OF FREE MASONS .- At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, held at the Apollo. Rooms in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, A. L. 5855, the following brothren were duly elected Grand Officers for the cosning year, and subsequently installed and proclaimed as such, viz: The M. W. Joseph D. Evans was reflected Grand Master; the Rt. W. John L. Lewis, Jr., was rediected D. G. Master; the Rt. W. Finlay M. King was reflected Senior G. Warden; the Rt. W. James Hyde was re elected Junier G. Warden; the Rt. W. Charles L. Church was reflected Grand Treasurer; the Rt. W. James M. Austin was reflected Grand Secretary. TO THE HUMANE.-A NEW-YORK FREEMAN IN

NEW-ORLEANS JAIL .- We have received a letter brought by a private hand direct from a black man named Francis Watson, a freeman of this City, now lying in jail in New-Orleans, where he has been incarcerated for nine months, and at the end of a year's imprisonment he will be sold as a slave unless means be taken to pay his jail dues and liberate him. The particulars as contained in his letter are as follows: He states he went to New-Orleans in the employ of a horse-trainer, and at the end of two months he dis-covered that his master was seeking to sell him as a slave. Hereupon he left his employer, but "having "no pass or protection " he was thrown into prison, and now in three months will be sold for jail dues unless the humane come to his rescue. He refers by name to several persons in New-York who know him Any sums left at THE TRIBUNE Office for him will be duly forwarded to his address.

We learn that Mesers. S. B. Chittenden & Co. will erect forthwith for their occupancy, on the corner of Barclay st and College-place, a store 574 feet from and 162 feet in depth, running through to Park-place.
The structure is to be of white marble, and will be deeidedly larger than any of its class hitherto erected.

Mossrs. Bubler & Hastings opened a restaurant at Nos. 101 and 103 Chambers-st, last evening by a com-

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT .- As Mr. Cornelius Cole and his wife were returning home from a ride, at No. 246 his wife were returning nome from a fermoon, on apwest Twenty-third-st. yesterday afternoon, on approaching his residence the horse became frightened and suddenly dashed off at a furious rate through Ninthavenue, pitching Mr. C. out of the wagon first, and shortly after dashing Mrs. C. upon the pavement with great violence, by which she was quite seriously injured. She was taken into the residence of Mr. Franklin, No. 86 Benk st., and a physician called. Mr. Cole was but slightly injured.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE YACHT MATCH.-After the rain on Thursday morning a dead calm prevailed, so that the Sailing Match of the New-York Yacht Club was unaveidably postponed to Friday morning.

HARD SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE .-- The usual monthly meeting of this political organization was held last evening at Academy Hall, but no business of public importance was transacted.

AN ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Officer Carmedy of the Second Ward on Wednesday evening arrosted Cornelius Harvey, charged by George Carleton with an attempt at highway obbery. It appears that Carleton was decoyed into a dark aliesy way by the accused, when he was selected by the threat and his watch demanded of aim by Hurvey. A struggle resuded during which the officer came up and arrested the accused. He was taken before Justice Segart at the Tombs yesterday morning and committed for tries in default of bath. Carleton was held as a witness for the presentation.

A PICKTOCKET CAPTURED .- Officer Hadden Medically evening arrested a young man calling himself Thos. Delancy, charged with having attempted to yick the pockets of a lady as she was leaving the New-Haven cars at Twenty-ninth-at. It seems that be had been seen to attempt the robberty by a gentleman who called the officer, who gave chass and succonded in especially the young containing a 23, was found, which it is thought be had extracted from the pocket of some other passenger. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Pelics Court and committed for examination.

[Advertisement.] LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW .- To-day is

the last regular one of the Baby Show at Baraum's Museum, but such is the crowd each day that the inket-office has to be closed at an early hour. To accommodate thousands of people yet unable to see the Baby Show, it will be continued, therefore, one day more and remain open on Satunday as well as to-day. All the Prize Bables will be there, all the Twins, Triplets, &c., making a deeply interesting display of infantile perfection. Performances in the Lecture Room each day of 12 in the morning, 3 in the afternoon, and 3 in the evening.

FEVER AND AGUE MAY BE PREVENTED AS FEVER AND AGUE MAY BE PREVENTED AS WELL AS CUREN.—Those who are obliged to encounter exponer to the tendencies which exist in many sections of the country or on the passage to California will find a thorough protection in the moderate use of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OF FREVER AND ACUE PILLS. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. Dasn-Ler, Agent, No. 34 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and rotall by Cras. H. RENG, corner Broadway and John-4L; also, by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 51 Bardayast, STREEMS PACE & Co., No. 149 Chambers-st.; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 18 Franklin-st; and John W. GRIPPITTES, corner of Orand and Norfolk-448.

[Advertisement.]
PHRENOLOGY teaches parents for what occupation in life their calldren are best adapted, and in which they can and cannot be successful and happy. How many man drag out a disappointed life for want of this knowledge! Hon. T. J.

Rusk observes: "When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his read to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness." Principles also teaches parents the exact characteristics of children, and how to manage them properly; to what motives or faculties to appeal, and what desires to restrain, and what to call into action. Examinations, with written descriptions of character daily, by Mr. Fowling at No. 308 Broadway. [Advertisement.] Root takes perfect Pictures in all weather.
Root takes real life-size Pictures in all weather.
Root's Photographs of all sizes are unsurpassed.
Root's Gallery is easy of access.
Root is at No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

Summer Under-Garments and Hosiery of every cescription, and at the very lowest price, will be found at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 164 Bowars.

Bycial streation is thevised at this season to the Zephyn Menno Under-Vert, originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lights one, clasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowary.

PATENT DAGUERREOTYPE CASES for Monu ments made of various sizes and designs and warranted to score the picture from the air and weather. Address Mauso LEUM DAGUERREGTYPE CO., No 52 Dey-ot.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—
PRAIT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No.
500 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sta, invite astention to their extensive stock, which is ansurpassed by any
in this country. Pathful and accomplished workmen sent to
any part of the city or country at short notice, and their work
warranted. [Advertisement.]

[Advertisement.] DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM AND KIDERY

DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM AND ADDRESS CONPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHMAPPS for rescribed with great success in the above complaints by the best medical practitioners in this country. Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. Sole importer.

Unot.Puo Wol.FR.,

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York,
No. 25 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

The Schnaffs is a concentrated Theother of Juniper, distilled by the proprietor at Schwiden, Holland, expressly for medical

JUNE, 1855.—Check Marseilles suits, \$8 50; Zerhyr Casedmere suits. \$10; Jene suits. \$2.53 and \$3; fastionable double-broasted Cloth Coats. \$3, &c., at
Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

GOODWIN & CORT, No. 258 Water-st., have perfected a unique SUMMER RANGE, intended especially for private families. Its beauty of design, compact form, many culinary conveniences, and small cost, commend it as the most useful and economical Range ever devised for the comfort and convenience, of housekeepers during the Summer season.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.-HORACE ALUEIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.—HORACES
of the popular Music from bis extensive extalogue at the reduced prices, and is daily receiving telling support in his opposition to the great monopoly. He also sells T. Gilbert & Co.'s,
Hallett & Cumeton's, Woodward & Brown's, Jacob Chicker,
irg's, and Horace Waters' celebrated Pianos, and those of other
Beston and New-York makers, at prices which defy computtion. In the immense assortment found at his great establishment is to be seen the elegant \$1,000 Piano of his manufacture.

[Advectisement.]
BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119
cart-st.—See under head of Paints.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—John W. Gadaly was tried before Justice Blatchley yesterday on two charges of self-ng inpur on Sunday. He was convicted on sort, and judgment in the usual penaity was rendered against him.

SUPPOSED INPANTICIDE.—The body of an infant about two weeks old was discovered in an our-house in Dean-se, near Smith-st. Information of the fact was brought to the Third Ward Station-House, and Asset. Capt. Siger had the body taken up and conveyed to the Dead-House. There is hardly a doubt that the child was thrown in the place where it was found by its mother. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inves-ROBBERTES IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

ROBBERIES IN THE EIGHTH WARD.—Complaints as a maje of numerous robberies in the Eighth Ward. The board of Mr. McGrath was entered some nights ago and robbed of goods valued at \$11.0. They entered his cellar and destroyed a quantity of wine which the owner had put away for medical purposes. The house of William C. Langley suffered in a similar manner, and the hen-copys of Alderman Bennett were relieved on a fine a cell of about 40 shanghais. A great many others have offered similar insees within the last two or three weeks.

Robbing a Confectioners Store,—A number of boys broke into a window in Congressed, on Wednesday night, and robbed it of its contents, consisting of cigars, nuts and condities. Two of them were arrested and committed by Justice Blatchley to answer.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

PEW-LETTING.—The pews of Trinity Methodist Epirogal Church in Yorkett, Jersey City, are disposed of this year on the new plan of sacrion bids, with good success. A portion of them were disposed of on Tuesday evening and the real name will be rented this evening.

RETURN OF Mr. STEVENS.—Yesterday Mr. I. A. Sievens of Hobekson seturned to that city. He arrive days since in the North Star from his bridal tour in Europ in speni cight monine there. Since his return he has spitato in Princeton.

DRUNKEN ROW.—A row occurred piece in the Ferond Ward, Hoboken, on Tas which about a dozen Irizhuen were engage were strewn with fragments of torn costs. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of

BURGLARIES.—Several robberies mostly during the day time, have occurred past in Jersey City. Among them was the Keer ey of the Fourth Ward. His house was day afternoon while his family were absent, or quantity of jewelry and two cilk dresses were